Vice President Sommerst spoke in quite. force (firefing the comparing to extrement to many anti-of-door audiences first of one modey it was a pleasant rates and that ten President's address was well received. The of the Sangte should coul Practions. dent swore in. In groupe, the newly elected Senators Raco Sweater organic the outh to expect the Constitution of the Entred

A DESCRIPTION OF TAXABLE

The proceedings in the Sonata were then at an earl, and it was time to adverte to the east portion of the Capital where President McKinley was to take the outh of office. A begutiful stand had been sended, all in white, which was opposed, and it was there that the President was to take the onth and to read his inaugural address. The systems in the Senate galleries burried out to the platform, which been erected close to the President's stand It began to rain. In a few minutes it was one of the stiffest rainstorms that Washington has seen for meny Hundreds of beautiful gowns were ruined It was all up with Mckinley weather. stand from which the President was to speak. It looked as though this great audience was tion. We should not permit our great protented by one great umbrellar. The roof of the Capitol was thronged. Every available inch was occuped Even the trees were used as perches for sightweets

JURISTS, DIPLOMATS AND SENATORS GOT WET. At first nobody seemed to mind the rain The Supreme Court Justices toddled out in a body and some looked rather funny with more or less battered overcoats worn over the flowing robes of their office. Behind them came the diplomatic corps, headed by Lord Panncefote. Some of these famous diplomats looked rather peculiar also, thasmuch as they were overcoats which looked remarkably dingy contrasted with the gorgeous raiment underneath. The rain poured down. The beautiful white ostrich feathers in the chapeaus of the diplomats were bedraggled Some of the diplomats were without overcoats and their pretty court dresses were greatly damaged. They were followed on the stand by Vice-President Roosevelt. He wore a silk hat which was badly rumpled, and he was without an umbrella until Secretary Charles G Bennett of the United States Senate came to his rescue Then in regular order came the United

States Senators and the members of the United States House of Representatives. By this time it was raining in torrents, and many on the benches fled to the protecting caves of the galleries. Others sought shelter within the building. At one time it looked as if there was to be a stampede from the platform erected on the east portice and that the President would be surrounded by empty But then there was that vast audience of 80,000 or more confronting him. The members of the Cabinet straggled out behind the members of the House of Representatives. Then came Gen. Miles and Gen Francis Vinton Greene and their plumage was quickly drenched. Admiral Dewey did not attend this part of the ceremonies. The members of the Cabinet buttoned their overeta around their throats and hats were almost instantly in the sorriest

plight MRS. M'RINLEY SEES THE INAUGURATION. Mrs. McKinley, though, cared little or sothing for the torrent of rain. She had determined that she would witness the second inauguration of her husband and nothing d deter her. Leaning on the arm of Adjutant General Corbin she came slowly down the Capitol steps onto the platform on her way to the stand from which her husband was to speak. Gen Corbin carried an umbrella. He is such a big man himself that the umbrella was little more than a tiny sunshade for the two. It was no protection from the gain, but Mrs. McKinleysmiled and tucked her arm closer beneath the General's and the pair, one the personification of health and massive strength and the other a most delicate woman, wended their way to the President's stand. A mighty cheer greeted Mrs. McKinley. It rolled out at intervals and at times the great audience sang "My country

THE PRESIDENT TAKES THE OATH. In a few moments the President appeared. accompanied by Chief Justice Fuller. Mr. McKiniey had his hat off, bowing on all sides ne he hurried Chief Justice Fuller down the aide to his stand. Mr. Fuller trotted along in pretty fair fashion, but he could not keep up with the vigorous steps of the President. When the President first appeared on his was to his stand, he was leaning on the arm of Chief Justice Fuller. Half way down the aisle the positions were changed and the Chief Justice was hanging on the arm of the President and the President was literally lugging Mr. Puller through the rain storm. The pair did not have an umbrella. The Chief Justice as in his flowing black silk robes and wore black velvet skull cap. The President lowed as the cheers ascended for him. Behind came Senator Hanna and Senator Jones of Arkansas When the President strode upon the stand and faced that great audience, a mighty cheer went up. He bowed graciously to all points in the audience. stepped back a moment and spoke a few words to Mrs McKinley, buttoned his coat tight about him and was ready to take the oath of office. Chief Justice Fuller opened a great Bible which rested upon a stand sident with his right hand on the page

of the Bible, said , William McKinley, do solemnly awear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States

ROOSEVELT CONGRATULATES M'S INLEY. Vice-President Roosevelt was the first to congratulate the President Chief Justice Fuller and all on the little stand followed the action of the Vice-President A great roar went up from the so,000 Mrs McKinley had kept her vow to see her husband sworn in the second time, and leaning heavily on the arm of Gen. Corbin, she was escorted back into the Capitol and quickly driven to the White House. The President then read inaugural address. At no time within the last ten years has the President's voice been stronger. It was not only resonant it was almost stentorious. It was heard fa. off and his enunciation was so clear that the vast majority in that mighty audience heard

every word of his address With the close of the President's address another great cheer ascended A Presidential following the course they blazed salute boomed out from the Washington Navy Yard It thundered and thundered as President McKipley returned to the Capitol, was driven through the pouring rain back

PRESIDENT - BINLEY BEVIEWS FOR B * FART OF PROBRESS

Compares Present Conditions With These Plat Extered in 1800, and Bare That the Pladges then Made Mare Asen Redeemed Probtrees that Hemand the Paraght and quicken the Considence of the Country The Declaration of the Perposes Reearding fates these the thede trans-

CAMPBELLINE MOTOR & President McRin.

lav sinasgiorii niidraan waa aa fiillinga My Patrice Company. When we assembled the purity will be chut of producation and name on the pay of March, 1997, thore creation and cradit. Your sents form Then not frequent receipts we's made the Continuent New they are cofficient for all printer names, and we have a surplus | munitive the evaporation of apart to the must convene the Congress is agreently any essential to device established to pay the ordinary extracation to approximat that the congress to secure of the lang depression is nor manufacturing mining, agricultural and natrons of our laboring population. Now every avenue of producting is expected with

mersasing in such unprecedented column | the policy which the legislative branch of the as to adminish us of the necessity of still (covernment downs essential to the heat infurther entarging our foreign markets in broader commercial relations. For this pur pose ramproval trade arrangements with other nations should in liberal spirit be carefully cultivated and premoted.

The national varified of 1806 has for the most part been excented. Whatever remains unfulfilled is a continuing obligation resting with undiminished force upon the Executive Revertheless, thousands upon thousands and the Congress But fortunate as our con-ecupied the seats upon the platform, and a dition is its permanence can only be assured great mass, estimated to be succes, faced the by sound hustness methods and strict even omy in national administration and legislapority to lead us to reculers ventures in business or profigery in public expenditure and the sum of appropriations, the officials of the Executive departments are restonable for honest and faithful distursement and it should be their constant care to aroud waste. and extravagance

Honesty, capacity and industry are no where more indispensable than in public employment. These should be fundamental requisites to original appointment and the surest guaranties against removal

Four years ago westood on the brink of war without the people knowing it and without any preparation or effort at preparation for the impending peril. I did all that in honor could be done to avert the war, but without avail It became inevitable, and the Congress at its first regular session, without party division, and in preparation to meet it. It came. The result was signally favorable to American arms and in the highest degree honorable to the Government. It imposed upon us obligations from which we cannot escape and from which it would be dishonorable to seek to escape. We are now at peace with the world. and it is my fervent prayer that if differences arise between us and other powers they may be settled by peaceful arbitration and that hereafter we may be spared the horrors of they have submitted. These reports fully

Entrusted by the people for a second time with the office of President, I enter upon its | the principles which will guide the Executive administration appreciating the great responsibilities which attach to this renewed honor and commission, promising unreserved devotion on my part to their faithful discharge and reverently invoking for my guidance the direction and favor of Almighty God. I should shrink from the duties this day as sumed if I did not feel that in their performance I should have the cooperation of the wise and patriotic men of all parties. It encourages me for the great task which I now take to believe that those who voluntarily | tions permit will establish local governments ommitted to me the trust imposed upon the Chief Executive of the Republic will give to me generous support in my duties to "pre- when established will encourage the people to serve, project and defend the Constitution administer them. The settled purpose, long of the United States" and to "care that the ago proclaimed, to afford the inhabitants of laws be faithfully executed." The national the islands self-government as fast as they purpose is indicated through a national were ready for it will be pursued with earnestascertaining the public will. When once it registered it is a law to us all and faithful observance should follow its decrees. Strong hearts and helpful hands are needed,

and, fortunately, we have them in every part | proval and support of their countrymen. of our beloved country. We are reunited. Sectionalism has disappeared. Division on public questions can no longer be traced by the war maps of 1861. These old differences less and less disturb the judgment. Existing problems demand the thought and quicken the conscience of the country, and the responsibility for their presence as well as for their righteous settlement rests upon us all-no more upon me than upon you. There are som national questions in the solution of which patriotism shou'd exclude partisanship Magnifying their difficulties will not take them off our hands nor facilitate their adjustment Distrust of the capacity, integrity and high purposes of the American people will not be an inspiring theme for future political contests. Dark pictures and gloomy forebodings are worse than useless. These only becloud, they do not help to point the way to safety and honor. "Hope maketh not ashamed. The prophets of evil were not the builders of the Republic, nor in its crises since have they saved or served it. The faith of the fathers was a mighty force in its creation and the faith of their descendants has wrought its progress and furnished its defenders.

They are obstructionists who despair and who would destroy confidence in the ability of our people to solve wisely and for civilization the mighty problems resting upon them. The American people, intrenched in freedom at home, take their love for it with them wherever they go, and they reject as mistaken and unworthy the doctrine that we lose our own liberties by securing the enduring foundations. of liberty to others. Our institutions will not deteriorate by extension, and our sense of ustice will not abate under tropic suns in distant sens. As heretofore, so hereafter will the nation demonstrate its fitness to administer any new estate which events devolve upon it, and in the fear of God will take occasion by the hand and make the bounds of freedom wider yet." If there are those among us who would make our way more difficult, we must not be disheartened, but the more earnestly dedicate ourselves to the task upon which we have rightly entered. The path of progress is seldom smooth. New things are often found hard to do. Our fathers found them so. find them so. They are inconvenient. They cost us something. But are we not made better for the effort and sacrifice, and are not

those we serve lifted up and blessed? We will be consoled, too, with the fact that opposition has confronted every onward movement of the Republic from its opening hour until now, but without success. The Republic has marched on and on, and its every step has exalted freedom and humanity. We are undergoing the same ordeal as did our predecessors nearly a century ago. We are umphed. Will their successors falter and plead organic impotency in the nation? Surely after one hundred and twenty-five years accompanied by his Senatorial escort, and of achievement for mankind we will not now surrender our equality with other powers or matters fundamental and essential to national-

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS. It with no much spirit has a developed JOURNEY TO THE CAPITOL: asthern to the principle of equality among expension, and by no set of over will we asman to occasions a astronomera rack in the

family of nations My fellow riticens, the public events of the mad ford owner hand grow ford freber. They are two mays to matter easting thomas of our and for ensembling in their consequences t the sould the next which the fortest Status form or homorably in the thrilling scores in thing while new to properly life. sof trustrions, and in reating with the results.

noted course and Cities. With our name. neighbors we most remain store fronds. The declaration of the corponer of this florests. of the colonel for the same of Stogen the Paper tive with all practicable spand has been contact mg its possible in the associative etops consister. to the correlation were of a free and redeemedant. not closed has rectuous taxation in the coin government, prepared to samine and perform new roots upon the Contact States under the Treaty of Parts. The convention elected by me the monitorior of the labors. The transfer of American control to the new povernmen of such great importance, igniting an products find good markets at home and obligation conditing from our intervention and the treaty of peace, that I am glad to terests of Cube and the United States. The succeptes which led to maintain rention require that the fundamental law upon which the new government rests should be adapted to secure a government capable of performing or duties and discharging the functions of a separate nation, of observing its international bilgations, of protecting life and property. unring order, safety and Oberty, and conprinting to the established and historical

> the Cuban people must carry with it the evaranties of personence. We became upon sors for the pacification of the island and we than to our own country and people, for the reconstruction of Cuba as a free commonliberty and assured order. Our enfranchise-ment of the people will not be completed until free Cuba shall "be a reality, not a name, a perfect entity, not a hasty experiment bearing

ithin itself the elements of falure While the treaty of peace with Spain was ratified on the 6th of February, 1809, and ratifications were exchanged nearly two years ago, the Congress has indicated no form of government for the Philippine Islands. It has, however, provided an army o enable the Executive to suppress insurrection, restore peace, give security to the inhabitants, and establish the authority of the United States throughout the archipelago. It has authorized the organization of native troops as auxiliary to the regular force. It has been adviced from time to time of the acts of the military and naval officers in the islands of my action in appointing civil com-missions, of the instructions with which they were charged, of their duties and powers, of their recommendations, and of their several acts under Executive commission, together with the very complete general information set forth the conditions, past and present in the islands, and the instructions clearly show until the Congress shall, as it is required to do by the treaty, determine "the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants."

The Congress having added the sanction of its authority to the powers already possessed and exercised by the Executive under the Constitution, thereby leaving with the Executive the responsibility for the government of the Philippines. I shall continue the efforts already begun until order shall be restored oughout the islands, and as fast as condiin the formation of which the full cooperation of the people has been already invited, and election It is the constitutional method of nessandfidelity. A ready something has been ecomplished in this direction. The Government's representatives, civil and military are doing faithful and noble work in their mission of emancipation, and merit the ap-

The most liberal terms of amnesty have already been communicated to the insurgents; the way is still open for those who have raised their arms against the Government for honorable submission to its authority. Our country-men should not be deceived. We are not waging war against the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands A portion of them are making war against the United States. By far the greater part of the inhabitants recognize American sovereignty and welcome it a a guaranty of order and of security for life. property, liberty, freedom of conscience, and the pursuit of happiness. To them full protection will be given. They shall not be abandoned. We will not leave the destiny of the loyal millions in the Islands to the dis loyal thousands who are in rebellion against the United States. Order under civil institutions will come as soon as those who now break the peace shall keep it. Force will not be needed or used when those who make war against us shall make it no more. May t end without further bloodshed, and there be ushered in the reign of peace to be made permanent by a government of liberty under

NO INAUGURAL FIREWORKS The Display Postponed Because of a Threatened

Downpour of Rain. WASHINGTON, March 4. Thousands of persons who assembled to-night in the White Lot in the rear of the White House and in adacent streets and buildings to view the elaborate exhibition of fireworks advertised by the Inaugural Committee were disappointed. The afternoon rain had thoroughly saturated the grounds and the committee announced that as it was probable that another downpour would occur during the evening it had been decided to postpone the fireworks. The programme will be carried out to-morrow night should the weather be favorable. [The crowd took their disappointment lightly and found the illumination of the Court of Honor very interesting. All the stands along the court were illuminated with electric lights, while a searchlight from the top of the State, War and Navy Department threw agwhite glare upon the "official section" of the city.

THEY HAD AN EYE TO BUSINESS. Porto Ricans Offered Cigarettes for Sale Until

Told That They Required Stamps. WASHINGTON, March 4 -The soldier boys from Porto Rico, who are here to take part n the inaugural ceremonies, have an eye to business. They brought with them from the island a great quantity of cigarettes and offered them for sale at the very low rate of twenty boxes for \$1. They struck a snag, however, for they discovered, much to their amazement, that there was an internal rev-enue law which requires stamps to be placed on packages of cigareties and that it was unlawful to sell unstamped packages. They had no idea, however, of violating the laws of their newly-adopted country, and dis-continued their efforts to dispose of their goods. offered them for sale at the very low rate of

France and Artitlery in Parts New Months of Special States of Agriculture States and Columbia Catholic States of Agriculture States and Catholic S

question: that of the fittees relations of the down Pennsylvania avenue to be general to be the Phot Resouting of the nation for arrangements and all own complement or instance of the many property and there are nother are nother atthictions from the word of the three for the word of the three forms of the three formed in an orderly and dignified a manner unitared people in a way to affect a full apportunity. The President was compelled to doff his for all the people to sen it

or no means the main incident of the day a proceedings, the crowing of obtinens who had sring the collect of collect of the local States the right hand to the peak of the lot. There were in the streets early, and in fact many of them had spent the night or a good part of shoulder on each side of the best. There them had spent the night or a good part of shoulder on each side of the best. There them had spent the night or a good part of come from all parts of the United States It in column of cantage from which on view and it seemed as though the President paid particular and personal attention to each one fringe of people two lines and over deep fringe of people two lines and over deep the entire length of Pennsylvania avenue the entire length of Pennsylvania avenue Tresident McKulay's pew it is of a kind and the nearby country, who poured in on to receive a personal fribute from the Presidence returned line that had a station here. See the datalends went past more than Every hoarding house, lodging house and hotel contributed its quota. Even in the bard pro- bard morning hours those who had pro- time by the natural chief Executive.

When the Presidential party founded the vided themselves with fickets admitting
them to the reviewing stands began to occupy
their places, so that by 10 m o'clock there
was a fair sprinking of spectators in addition
to the crowds on the sidewalks. Every
window on the line was occupied, and the
walks seemed to have grown denser. They

The East Room and the Executive offices large party, made up of relatives and warm personal friends. By half past 2 the official party which was to accompany the President to the Capitol began to arrive. Secretary Ethan Allen Hitchcock of the Department of the Interior was the first. Secretary Hay Secretary Root, Attorney-General Griggs. Secretary Wilson, Postmaster-General Smith. Secretary Gage and Secretary Long of the Navy all arrived in excellent time to accompany the Chief Executive. Admiral Dewey and his aide. Commander Raymond Rodgers, and Lieut-tien Miles. wearing his famous German General's Field Marshal cap, and his aide, Col. Francis Michler, were in the party. All of them were ushered into the White House, there to remain until the time came for the start to the Capitol

At the special request of President McKinley the Washington posts of the Grand Army of the Republic were the guard of honor and had the right of line. They formed in front of the White House on Pennsylvania avenue. To Troop A of the Ohio National Guard known as the Cleveland Black Horse Cavalry. was assigned the honor of escorting the Pres'dent from the White House door to the point where he took his place in the line of uarter after 10 this troop, under o of Capt. F E Butts, and Lieuts, C L. Buridge and Paul Howard, rode into the Executive Mansion grounds through the west gate at a smart trot, and lined up on the semicircular driveway facing the entrance to the Mansion. Only a few of the coal black horses on which the troopers pride themselves had been injured in the trip from Cleveland to Washington, so there was practically an unbroken line of black chargers, mounted by brilliantly uniformed cavalrymen, to greet the President when he should step out n the porch

Five minutes after the cavalrymen appeared the President's own open barouche, drawn by four horses and guarded by four mounted policemen, entered through the gate that the troopers had used. The carriage drove to the east side of the portecochere, where it turned around and stood awaiting the signal to draw up to the steps The President's carriage was drawn by his own high-stepping bay team as pole horses and his latest purchase in horseflesh, a pair of blacks, as leaders. The harness was simple and without decorations.

When the President was ready to start, one of the White House ushers gave the usual whistle as a signal for the team to draw up to the steps. There were perhaps forty people on the White House porch, among them half a dozen women and a half score of kodak flends. The walt was only for a The President stepped out of the moment door, and as he did so the men who stood on the porch took their hats off. President McKinley looked well, his overcoat was buttoned up tightly to his chin. He had on a new silk hat. In response to the salute of the gentlemen at the White House the President lifted his hat, smiled gravely and bowed to right and left. Immediately behind him was Senator Hanns. The Presiden stepped briskly across the porch and into. the carriage, seating himself facing the horses and on the right hand side of the conveyance. Senator Hanna, who did not seem to be at all afflicted with the rheumatism which has caused him so much trouble, followed and seated himself beside him. Immediately behind them were Representatives Cannon of Illinois and McRae of Ar-Representative McRae took the seat on the right hand side of the carriage directly opposite the President and facing him. Mr Cannon sat facing Senator Hanna While the Presidential party was seating itself in the carriage the troopers eat at present arms. When the four gentlemen were safely in the carriage, word was given to the driver to start on. The same signal served to call out the bugle of the troopers to fall in, and the black mounts clattered noisily on the pavement as the company obeyed the order. The Presidential carriage was headed toward the west. It drove from under the porte-cochère, and as it did so the President lifted his hat and bowed profoundly to Mrs McKinley, who was in one of the windows The other gentlemen in the carriage; did the same. The driver wheeled the four horses about in the roadway so that they came in line behind the troopers Four Secret Service detectives ranged themselves, two on each side of the

dent's view on each side of the carriage was unobstructed. There was another bugle call and the troops started. Hardly had the President's carriage

carriage, and four mounted patrolmen in

uniform ranged themselves, two each side

of the equipage. Then four of the non-

commissioned officers of Troop A took their

fully gauging their distance so that the Presi-

places outside of the policemen, but care-

laft the stops before one drawn by two bars draw up into this stepport Secretary of State Hay, Secretary of the Frencher Cage and Secretary Cortainne. This corresponds them which influent it forced work as they down an in receive their occupance, and or Printing Crowds Great Min at Free Fairs

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American formed in accordedly and dignified a manner was proclimate, if was a log count of good

In spits of the fact that risk morning's feet and hole to eight and not not aren few progress of the President to the Capital was feet of me progress. The capital was who want their astrony for their slid :

the usual roof spectators were on hand
The President spent the morning quietly in his apartments. The White House grounds were closed to the public and admission to them was granted only to ticket holders, are not natural. Then, too, the weather was not calculated to inspire much enthusiasm in the cast wing of the building were open It did not rain, but the skies held the promisand a few clerks were in attendance. The of shower, being overcast and gray, and President and his wife were entertaining a while it was not cold, there was a damp chil in the air which gave the people something ! Down Pennsylvania avenue again past the

official reviewing stand, where in the after noon he was to see his escort and many other marchers, the Presidential party went. At for the great parade and behind them came the corner where the Treasury Building makes the Grand Marshal. Gen Francis Vinton a break in Pennsylvania avenue the people were massed up on both sides of the street and these persons gave the President an enthusiastic reception. On down the parade went President McKinley, bare headed three quarters of the time and bowing all the time Once or twice in a block he would rise and bow his acknowledgements, standing in the carriage. Each side of the avenue unti-Sixth street was reached was lined with troops waiting to take their places for the march to the Capitol. At the head of the purade rode the Grand Marshal, Gen. Francis Vinton Greene of New York, and his staff and aides Next came Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, leading the veterans. The veterans knew that they were there at the personal request of the President and they enjoyed the honor he had done them. One of the bands which they had march and thence on to the Capitel At a was that of Cel Mulhall's Oklahoma Rough ders. This got a place in the line at th personal request of Vice-President Roosevelt Behind them came the Ohio troopers, and then the President, and after that the military grand division of the big parade, consisting of the West Point cadets, the Annapolis cadets the Eleventh Infantry, a regiment of artillery from Fort Monroe, the Porto Rican battalion. a regiment of marines, the naval brigade, a battery of light artillery and Col. Rafferty's cavalry from Fort Myer. Then came the District of Columbia National Guard, including two regiments and a battalion of infantry, the Engineer Corps, the Signal Corps, the Naval Battalion, the Ambulance Corps the High School cadets and the Colored High

School battalion . On down Pennsylvania avenue moved th parade. As it peared the Capitol the crowds became denser and the cheering noiser. Here the people were from out of town more generally and less accustomed to demonstrations of this kind. The President's head was uncovered most of the time. The crowd was densest immediately around the Capitel. The marchers took their places in the streets mmediately adjoining that building, while the Presidential party went through the grounds to the entrance, where the President was received by a committee of Congress. There were no accidents along the route of parade while the President was passing but while the big crowd was trying to get some place where it could get something o est a board fell from the top of the new Williard Hotel, which is now building, and knocked down two women and a negro man. None of them was hurt seriously.

CHIEF MOORE'S FORECAST. He Staked His Reputation on a Prophecy of

Pair Weather, and It Rained. WASHINGTON, March 4 .- All Washington is laughing over the prediction of Willis L.

Moore, the Chief of the Weather Bureau Mr. Moore yesterday, after a conference with the entire force of the office, wrote a letter and addressed one copy to the chairman of the Citizens' Committee and the other to the President's secretary. The letter was as follows:

"DEAR SIR: The weather to-morrow,

"DEAR SIR: The weather to-morrow, Monday, March 4, will be the finest ever experienced in the inauguration of a President. The sky surely will be clear, and the temperature warm and baimy, a fit meteorogical chimax to the magnificent work done by yourself and your able assistants. Sincerly yours.

Chief United States Weather Bureau.

Chief Moore said that he would stake his reputation upon the correctness of the prediction for the atmospheric conditions which were scheduled for to-day, and that there has been no guesswork in the forecast, and the before divbread this morning there was a shower, and during the early morning the clouds were low and thick, the sun appearing only enamodically. At 1 o'clock, as the inaugural ceremonies at the east front of the Capitled were about to begin, rain commenced to fell and the rest of the day was typical of Washington in March, wet, raw and windy

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FINE INAUGURAL PARADE.

-----PIREST # 44#150F05 #44 1885

to display in a first opens of State, but Sefare to Passed the Masterstug Stand the Starm Had fraued Prosident Meitater, Tien-President Boosevell, & Surral Bewer, ties. there and then curbin fortened the Frede From the Frankent's Stond tion indell and the a fact frauge Cheered.

There and Other Millians Organizations:

Washington Market of Columbia Villa Millians action in the White magnificant organization of the control on the control of the control of the control on the control of the Significat order to exists if had been madand not seen in many a day, for it include representatives of every walk and every yourseless of title to all the country, and there was a gethering of men and women in the by this city have ever sent

While the entenn coremonies had been in progress in the halfs of the Capital, the crowd I seemed as though there sould be no more The cary effect that the Neavy downpour had was to make the men draw their coat From that fine on they were constantly that makes each individual in the crowd collars up shout their throats and the women followmented by resolects of Washington before him feel that he has been sejected to lift their exists a little higher shows that parament. None of them forsook the posts which they had taken to watch the show. miled the spectators seemed to be to see everything that was to be seen. None of them was ill-tempered, none of them was cross, and all that caused them any uneastness was what they thought was the unneces any delay in starting the show.

The afternoon parade differed from the

morning parade in that it was larger and in that the Vice-President fode in the same cavalcade. The President rode with Sona tor Hanna, the chairman of the Republican National Committee, and Senator Jones, the in a carriage with members of the Committee of the Senate. The carriages which had the route the members of the Cabinet and the other persons attached to the Presidential and he Vice-Presidential party. About them were grouped the officers of the Regular army A detachment of Washington police cleared the way through Pennysylvania avenue freene, and his brilliantly uniformed staff

From the moment that the Presidential in tiers, the Treasury portiones were filled, party left the Capitol grounds the cheering for McKinley and Roosevelt was continuous. It began with a deep roar from the mighty throng that surrounded the Capitol, and this ery was taken up by the throngs on the streets. on the stands, in house and shop windows and on the housetops. The rain had no effect upon the sound. When the bands passed their music was drowned by the mighty volume of the cheering. All down Pennsylvania avenue to Fifteenth street, where the President and Vice-President, members of the Cabinet and other persons in the reviewing party left the parade, this thunderous wel come kept up for the President and the Vice-President. The carriages in which they rode had to be closed on account of the severe downpour, but each of them bowed frequently, with head uncovered, from the windows of his carriage in response to the alls from the people along the way

The organizations which were to take part in the parade had formed in the streets about the Capitol, so that there was no difficulty in getting them into their assigned stations in the line of march. Up at the White House grounds and about the Treasury the number of people had been increasing since early morning. At 2 o'clock word was passed along the line that the procession had started. and for an hour everybody expected to see the head of the parade at any moment. When it finally did come into view all the grandstands were full and the sidewalks were packed with a very wet crowd of people. nost of whom had about made up their minds that there had been some serious accident which would prevent the parade from appearing on time. There was no accident, but the parade was not on time, and all along the line there were men and women who were so exhausted and chilled that when at last it did appear they were not able to work up their enthusiasm to the point of giving vent

The President's reviewing stand, on th west end of the Court of Honer, which extends along the front of the White House lawn. was one of the first to be occupied, and all of its seats were taken half an hour before the head of the parade appeared. Directly opposite was another stand erected by the Inaugural Committee, and this, too, was rowded. To the east were other stands, such as the one erected by Senator Hanna. communicating with his house, which was eserved for the members of the National Republican Committee and their guests. all these stands were filled and their occupants were chilled to the marrow before they got an opportunity of getting any exercise in cheering the President and his mighty secort. Inauguration weather has so often proved inauspicious that the Committee of Arrangements decided this year to have the reviewing party protected from the elements. Therefore the stand erected for the use of the President and his immediate party was inclosed with glass. This structure was watched eagerly by all the persons in sight because it was felt that when there was a sign of life here there would be a hope of the

early appearance of the parade. It was 3 o'clock before anything was done in this enclosed structure to attract attention. Then Adjutant-General Corbin, who, with Dr. Rixey, had hurried from the Capitol to the White House with Mrs. McKinley, appeared. Gen. Corbin's uniform was so beauiful that it attracted the eye of every beholder. "My," said the young son of a Gov-

IN TENNESSEE

People Know Something About Coffee. A little woman in Rita. Tenn , ran up from

110 pounds to 135 pounds in a few months by leaving off coffee and taking up Postum Food Coffee. She had been sick for a long time; subject to headaches and a general nervous condition, with stomach trouble, caused by coffee drinking, and when she left it off and took on Postum Food Coffee she made the change that cured her and fattened her quickly She says. I can now do as much work in a day as I want to, have no more headaches and feel like a new

have no more headaches and see the all person.

People comment on how well I look and want to know what I am doing I always say, drinking Postum Food Coffee.

My husband has been cured of rheumantism by leaving off coffee and using Postum, and his mother, who was always troubled after drinking coffee, has abandoned it altogether and now uses Postum three times a day. She sleeps sound, and says she never expects to taste coffee any more." Mrs. L. M. Edmondson, Rita, Tenn.—Adv.



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ernment officeholder, "Corbin's got on more gold than Dewey and Miles together." Other persons made the same remarks. But any way, Gen Corbin looked very beautiful, and everybody looked at him. He wandered around inside the glass house and then went out. The several gentlemen whose very shiny plug hats showed that they had not been out in the rain went into the glass house They looked around like Gen. Corbin had. and pretty quick a porter appeared and began to wipe off all the chairs. This made folks think that something was going to happen They had another wait, however, before there was a stir at the entrance of the stand, which was reached from the White House grounds and a general rising of everybody and a doffing of hats by the men showed that the President was really coming. It was said that he had gone into the White House to speak with Mrs. McKinley and put on some dry clothing, and that this had caused the

The President's allk hat was pulled down well over his ears. He stepped briskly and firmly into the reviewing stand, and behind him came Vice-President Roosevelt and the members of the Cabinet and Admiral Dewey and Gen. Miles. The President walked straight through the little enclosed structure to its front. There was a rising cheer. He looked out for a moment on Pennsylvania avenue at the great crowd on the grandstand and on the sidewalk and on the opposite side of the street. Then he turned and stepped back to the entrance of the structure. The cheers stopped. The people scemed to think for a moment that the President had not noticed it. They were undeceived, how-

ever. The President had gone back to go Vice-President Roosevelt, and the two walked together to the front of the structure. Then there was a cheer that was a cheer. The new frozen spectators forgot their discomforts and gave a mighty yell of recognition and applause. The President took off his hat and then the Vice-President took off his. The cheer grew and grew until it lost everything except the character of a mighty yell It was easy to see that both President McKinley and Vice-President Roosevelt were pleased with their reception. In another minute Admiral Dewey and Lieut-Gen Miles stepped forward and took their places. so that the reviewing line began with the President at the right, the Vice-President next to him, the Admiral next to him and Gen. Miles beside the Admiral. Then the pageant moved forward, and for four solld hours it passed on up Pennsylvania avenue a torrent of soldiers, campaign clubs, bands and horsemen.

In the meantime, Minister Wu and Madam Wu had arrived at the reviewing stand. They came in two carriages. The driver of Madam Wu's carriage made a mistake and stopped the carriage at the east end of the official stand. The Minister's driver held up there also. Madam Wu and Minister Wu got out of their carriages, and as they were recognized there was a cheer from the persons about them. They walked across the sidewalk before they learned of the mistake that had been made, regardless of the drenching rain from which Madam Wu was slightly protected by an umbrella held over her by an attendant. When the mistake was discovered they returned to their carriages and rode down to the entrance of the stand A short time after the Chinese Minister and his wife had arrived, M. Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador, appeared from up the avenue, with an attache. M. Cambon was on foot and he had a cigar in his mouth He walked down the middle of the stree without an umbrella and apparently regardless of the pouring rain. He was recog nized before he had gone far and there wer cheers and cheers.

Scarcely had the official reviewing party taken its place before the head of the procession came into view. Before it marched the Governors Island Band, and to this band was accorded the honor of playing "Hat to the Chief" as it passed the Presidential party. No other band in the parade was permitted to play this air in front of the reviewing stand. In this there was a great de parture from the hither to accepted etiquett of inaugural ceremonies, because in the past every band has felt it incumbent upon itsel to play "Hail to the Chief" as it passed the

reviewing stand Gen. Greene and his staff will pever be fo gotten by those who saw them. Every man rode his horse like an officer of cavalry, and their uniforms were so gorgeous that people did not mind the absence of the sun. The staff was made up of Col. A. Noel Blakeman